

Yesterday's Report.

(Special to the Herald.)

Washington, May 20.—There was a fight at Sewell's Point between two U. S. vessels and a rebel battery, it being the 8th and last work now in the rebels hands defending the approach to Norfolk, and is regarded as an important work against blockading James river, where there are now lying 20 prizes laden with tobacco. The steamer Star commenced Saturday noon shelling the works and after, aided by the Freeborn, driving out the rebels. She then proceeded to Washington with dispatches of Com. Stringham. She captured two small vessels on the Sound near Cedar Point, one of them having 50 men bound for the rebel army.

The Post Master General has issued orders to cut off all steamship mails on the coast; also all mails on the river steamers plying to seceded States.

New York, May 21.—The Tribune of yesterday says, by a bold stroke the government obtained possession of most invaluable documentary evidence against the sympathizers with treason in the north. At a given hour the officers of the law visited every considerable telegraph office in the free States, seizing manuscripts of the dispatches for transmission. Government can now trace the secret operations of these rebels and their aiders and abettors, and henceforth hold the northern enemies of the public at its mercy.

(Tribune Correspondence.)

Washington, May 20.—It is understood that Gen. Butler has orders to proceed at once to active movements into Virginia, and will directly remove obstructions in Norfolk harbor.

Gov. Letcher has met with a loss. He had made for his study accurate military maps of Virginia. Those having been finished at Washington were on their way to the Governor, were seized by order of the War Department.

The adjourned meeting of the Wheeling Convention of the 4th of June will be attended by delegates from counties east of the mountains, and the Convention will be urged to declare the conduct of the authorities of Virginia usurpation of power and the action of rebels and traitors. Instead of dividing the State, the policy will be proposed of forming a provisional Government for the whole State, and an election will be proposed for Governor and State Officers.

Four regiments will be accepted from Michigan instead of three on account of the favorable impression made by the one now here.

Harper's Ferry, via Frederick, May 19.—Two thousand Mississippians arrived here to-day. Two regiments arrived from Alabama yesterday. They are all a hard lot. The small pox has broken out among the troops there. A company of cavalry left Harper's Ferry for Martinsburg to prevent the Union men from voting on the 23d, as this is a strong Union town.

The Home Guards of Frederick City have arrested a man who was setting fire to a large tan-yard. The city is guarded by Union men and all secessionists are watched.

The Union men of the District will nominate an unconditional Union candidate for Congress next Saturday.

Chambersburg, May 20.—A reliable Union man living in Maryland says he was at Harper's Ferry Friday night. He saw 16 Indians in one squad, but did not see more. He says the small pox is known to exist among them, but to what extent is unknown. He believes the troops are being scattered over Berkeley, Jefferson, London, Frederick and Clark counties to carry them for secession.

The legitimate voters of these counties are largely Union.

Passengers this afternoon from Hagerstown say 1,500 more secession troops are expected at Williamsport to-night. They were sent over the river for boards to construct tents, indicating the purpose of forming a regular camp.

(Times' correspondence.)

Washington, May 20.—The P. O. Department has discontinued the steamboat mails on the Mississippi all the way from St. Louis to New Orleans, the steamboat mails from Mobile, via Lake Pontchartrain, the steamship mail from New Orleans via Pensacola, Apalachicola, Cedar Keys and Tampa Bay to Key West; also, all the steamship mail from New Orleans to sea ports in Texas, as Sabine City, Galveston, Indianola and Brazos Santiago.

Washington, May 21.—The time for the reception of proposals for the remainder of the United States stock, amounting to nearly \$9,000,000 under the act of February, has been extended to Saturday. The offers regarded as most advantageous to the United States will be accepted.

Gen. Floyd having been commissioned as a General in the Confederate service, has commenced raising a brigade in Virginia.

A dispatch dated Portsmouth, from a Southern source says, owing to the battery at Serral's Point, lively times are expected and perhaps troops will be marched to the Point from Norfolk.

Hagerstown, May 20.—Reports are to the effect that great dissatisfaction exists among the troops at Harper's Ferry on account of the existence of several factions. One favors the annexation of Virginia to the Southern Confederacy—one the unconditional separate independence of Virginia—a third the unconditional Union. Both of the last two classes refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.

The people of Sharpsburg village, 13 miles south east of the road to Harper's Ferry, swear no more soldiers for the Confederate army should pass through their town.

New York, May 21.—The Stoptime with 150 kegs of powder on board, was seized in the river to-day.

The Edinburgh from Liverpool 8th, via Queenstown 9th, arrived this p. m. News anticipated.

Cincinnati, May 21.—The special dispatch published in the New York papers of the 18th announcing that the Bank of the Ohio Valley had been thrown out on that day by the Cincinnati Clearing House, is incorrect. The Bank has no circulation and the error probably grew out of the circumstance that this Bank threw out Kentucky money upon the day in question.

Philadelphia, May 21.—The prize ship is a 600 tons, with a general cargo, a large portion being salt. It is expected that arms and munitions of war are concealed under the salt. She was commanded by Capt. Forbes, her own Captain being murdered on the outer voyage by some of the crew. She had two secession flags flying.

Boston, May 21.—It is reported that the U. S. Brig Bainbridge will proceed direct to Aspinwall and act as Convoy to California steamers crossing the gulf and protect them from privateers.

(Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Washington, May 20.—Senator Wade returned to-day from Fort Monroe, and reports all quiet there. Some 3,000 men are in the fort. They are in good health, and have plenty of provisions and ammunition.

Mr. Wade witnessed the fight between the battery of the rebels at the mouth of Elizabeth river, and the Monticello and Freeborn, United States steamers. The

battery was completely demolished and the rebels fled for their lives. The battery was a large one.

The Freeborn captured two schooners on the Potomac last night filled with recruits for the rebel army. The prizes are here and the men have been made prisoners.

The Polish regiments from the States at large were accepted to-day.

There is no truth in the extensively circulated rumor of a collision on the Potomac, to the effect that some United States soldiers were killed.

Fifteen clerks were discharged from the Sixth Auditor's office to-day, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. All the spies now under arrest here are to be let off on taking the oath to support the Union.

It is stated that 2,000 Ohio troops are to be ordered here this week.

Gen. Butler left to-day for Fort Monroe. The base of operations is understood to be from here.

The blockade of Charleston has proved to be inefficient. Several foreign vessels have entered the port without seeing the blockading squadron.

The Pittsburg Journal notices the departure from that city of a number of 315-pound shot, for the consumption of the big gun at Fortress Monroe. The same paper makes this quiet announcement:

Our Union friends of the Virginia "Pan Handle" have been quietly afforded aid and comfort, and can now look their dictators in the face.

From Louisiana, we learn that the State is very slow in furnishing her quota of troops, called for by Jeff. Davis. The explanation of this is that the Louisiana planters and farmers fear a "rising" of the slaves. Almost every plantation is doubly guarded; everywhere the slaves are guarded with the utmost vigilance. Planters refuse to let any of their employees enlist, but arm them, and keep them as a private guard.—Baltimore Patriot.

Fremont Journal.

ISAAC M. KEELER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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